



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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OAU Ministers Denounce Attack on Mubarak

*NC1209120695 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2000 GMT 11 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Sep (MENA) [dateline as received] — Following their extraordinary session in Addis Ababa tonight, the foreign ministers of the Central Apparatus for Conflict Resolution in Africa expressed their shock and anger at the terrorist attempt on the life of President Husni Mubarak in Addis Ababa on 26 June. In a statement released tonight on the criminal attempt, the foreign ministers said the assault was not only aimed at President Husni Mubarak or Ethiopia's sovereignty, security, and stability alone, but also at all Africa.

The foreign ministers called on the Sudanese Government to hand over the three terrorists it is sheltering to Ethiopia in accordance with the extradition agreement concluded between Addis Ababa and Khartoum in 1964. The ministers emphasized the dangers of terrorism, including state-sponsored terrorism, to world peace and security. They stressed the need for the international community to cooperate with efforts to uproot this danger everywhere.

The following is the statement of the African Central Apparatus for Conflict Resolution on the criminal attempt to assassinate President Mubarak following discussion of the ramifications of the Sudanese Government's complicity:

The ministers of the member states of the OAU Central Apparatus for Conflict Resolution held an extraordinary session on 11 September in Addis Ababa. They heard a comprehensive report by the Ethiopian foreign minister on the results of the Ethiopian investigation of the terrorist assassination attempt on Husni Mubarak, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt. They also heard an additional report on the same case prepared by the Egyptian foreign minister. They exchanged views on this issue and several delegations expressed their indignation.

First, the statement expresses deep shock and anger at the terrorist assassination attempt targeting Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Ethiopia on 26 June. The statement considers the attempt aimed not only at the Egyptian president and the sovereignty, unity, and stability of Ethiopia, but also at the whole of Africa.

Second, the statement expresses great relief at President Mubarak's escape, unscathed by that cowardly and disgraceful terrorist act.

Third, the statement praises the Ethiopian authorities for the method they followed—a method characterized by

effectiveness and patience—in investigating the act of terror.

Fourth, the statement strongly condemns the conspirators behind the terrorist attempt to assassinate President Mubarak, conspirators the Ethiopian authorities uncovered and on whom they submitted a report to the OAU's Central Apparatus for Conflict Resolution.

Fifth, the statement condemns the flagrant violation of Ethiopia's sovereignty and unity and the attempt to undermine peace and security by this act of terror on its territory. The statement condemns the attempt to cause severe harm to the OAU in general by planning to assassinate an African head of state who came to Addis Ababa to participate in the OAU summit.

Sixth, the statement calls on the Sudanese Government to hand over to Ethiopia the three fugitive terrorists who are hiding on its territory, in accordance with the extradition agreement signed by Ethiopia and Sudan in 1964.

Seventh, the statement emphasizes the grave danger of terrorism, including state-sponsored terrorism, to regional and international peace and security and, consequently, the need for the international community to cooperate fully with the effort to eliminate this danger everywhere.

Eighth, the statement calls on all governments, primarily the Sudanese Government, to stop any involvement in activities that assist, support, and facilitate terrorist activities and to stop sheltering terrorists. It calls on all governments and Sudan to maintain relations with neighboring and all other countries in line with the UN Charter, the OAU Charter, and international law, which govern relations among countries, particularly the clauses on friendly relations and cooperation among nations in line with the UN Charter endorsed by the UN General Assembly in 1970, as well as with the declaration of rules of conduct in relations among the African countries endorsed at the 30th meeting of OAU heads of state in Tunis and with other relevant OAU resolutions.

Ninth, the statement calls on the OAU secretary general to submit a report—without partiality to any measures that Ethiopia and Egypt or Egypt alone may take in accordance with the OAU Charter and international law—to the forthcoming meeting of the OAU Central Apparatus for Conflict Resolution and to the 63d ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers regarding the handing over of the three terrorists and any additional measures to confront the dangers of state-sponsored terrorism.

Chad**Opposition Head Accused of Ties With Rebels**

*AB1209193395 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 12 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Saleh Kebzabo will remain in prison. He was charged and imprisoned in Ndjamena yesterday. He is accused by the authorities of maintaining illegal relations with Chadian armed rebels. Yesterday, the opposition coalition met in Ndjamena to discuss ways and means of adopting a common stand on this arrest which they described as an undemocratic move by the ruling power. Hassan Guedalat Mahamat has the details from Ndjamena:

[Begin Mahamat recording] The meeting of the coalition of the political parties once again gave the opportunity to the opposition parties to reaffirm their stand which was outlined in their 2 September communique. The points in the communique included the decision to freeze their participation in the transition institutions, the dismissal of the managing director of the National Security Agency, the restitution of property and documents seized at the home of Mr. Kebzabo, who has been under arrest since 9 September, and the dismissal of the members of government who wish to be called democrats.

In regard to the arrest of Mr. Kebzabo, chairman of the National Union for Development and Renewal [UNDR], the coalition of opposition parties demanded his immediate release. It also denounced the public media's censorship of the opposition, and declared its readiness for dialogue with the government for the advancement of the ongoing democratic process.

Concerning the government, the extraordinary cabinet meeting that was held yesterday under the chairmanship of the prime minister, did not discuss the Kebzabo issue, at least in the report that was read on the national radio by the government spokesman. In any case, it is clear that the Chadian Government continues to accuse UNDR Chairman Kebzabo of having illegal contacts with the enemy, and of refusing to answer to the summons of the National Gendarmerie. [end recording]

The entire opposition in Chad has unanimously condemned Saleh Kebzabo's arrest and is demanding his release. The opposition coalition group of about 50 legalized opposition parties has asked for a meeting with President Idriss Deby today. No law forbids the party leaders from having contacts with rebel movements the coalition pointed out in a communique published this morning.

Africa No. 1 correspondent Jean-Claude Frank Medome joined the Chadian justice minister and keeper of the

seals this morning. Justice Minister Maldom Bada Abbas confirmed the arrest of the opposition leader while indicating that it is not a definitive detention but a means of enabling the legal authorities to continue their investigation.

[Begin recording] [Abbas] We consider Saleh Kebzabo as just another citizen. He was arrested, as many citizens can be, in line with an investigation. That does not mean that this is the end, and that he is already accused of anything whatsoever. The investigation continues its course.

[Medome] What are the charges against Mr. Kebzabo?

[Abbas] He is accused of providing intelligence to the enemy — that is, the armed opposition.

[Medome] A communique issued by the opposition coalition said there is no law forbidding it from having contacts with rebel movements.

[Abbas] Did Kebzabo have a mandate to contact the armed opposition since there is a national reconciliation commission which is in charge of meeting the opposition? As for us, we are waiting. I mean the government is waiting for the results of the ongoing investigations.
[end recording]

MDD Denies Contact With Kebzabo

*AB1209212095 Paris AFP in French
1841 GMT 12 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Lagos, 12 Sep (AFP) — The armed opposition Movement for Democracy and Development [MDD] has categorically denied having had any contact with Chadian opposition leader Saleh Kebzabo who was arrested in Ndjamena yesterday for contacts with rebel movements. According to the MDD, Mr. Kebzabo's arrest is "a scenario mounted" by President Idriss Deby's regime in order "to neutralize politicians who are an embarrassment to his authority," the MDD said in a communique released to AFP from Kano, capital city of Kano State in northern Nigeria.

"The MDD denies having had any direct or indirect contacts with Mr. Kebzabo" whose arrest follows the open criticism he made of President Deby's regime, the communique said, adding that Mr. Kebzabo's fate will probably be that of political leaders who do not pay tribute to the ruling power.

All legal Chadian opposition parties have vigorously condemned Mr. Kebzabo's arrest and demanded his release. Saleh Kebzabo, who is chairman of the National Union for Development and Renewal [UNDR] and a former minister, was accused of "intelligence with the

enemy." The appeal made by his lawyer for his release on bail was rejected.

Deby Causing 'Growing Exasperation' in Paris

*BR1409122595 Paris LE MONDE in French
13 Sep 95 p 2*

[Report by Thomas Sotinel: "Paris Is Getting Increasingly Irritated by the Chadian President's Autocratic Government"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The jailing in N'Djamena on Monday, 11 September, of Saleh Kebzaboh, an opposition leader who is enjoying a certain degree of credibility both in Chad and outside the country, is symptomatic of the nervousness which is taking over the entourage of President Deby. The agitation is being sparked both by the rapprochement between opposition political parties and "political-military" groups and by Paris' growing exasperation toward a protege (Mr. Deby overthrew Hissien Habre in December 1990 with the help of France) who has never accepted the rules of democracy or financial orthodoxy. [passage omitted]

Beyond its mission of military cooperation, France maintains 800 men in its "Epervier" operation, set up in 1986 when the territorial integrity of Chad was threatened by Libya. Nevertheless Paris is finding it more and more difficult to watch President Deby use this military support as an umbrella under which he multiplies provocations.

In July Jacques Chirac in Libreville, and then Cooperation Minister Jacques Godfrain in N'Djamena, pointed this out to President Deby. France would like to see Mr. Deby leave office quietly, "a little bit like Andre Kolingba in the Central African Republic," a French official explains. N'Djamena, however, is not Bangui and the quantity of weapons and war traditions make the situation there otherwise more explosive.

Paris has thus set a deadline for the end of the transition period in 1996. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Army, Hutu Militia Clash in Gisenyi; 200 Dead
*AB1309182595 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] More information has been emerging about the killings near Gisenyi in northwestern Rwanda. Yesterday, there were reports of a gun battle between the Rwandan National Army and Hutu militias, but there were claims that more than 100 civil-

ians had been massacred. Our Kigali reporter, Charles Kayikana, has been talking to people from the area. Mary Harper asked him what information he had about the incident.

[Begin recording] [Kayikana] According to the information available, it all started that the Interahamwe militia who had infiltrated from Goma had entered inside Rwanda — about 30 km inside — and had staged a roadblock. When the RPA [Rwandan Patriotic Army] forces went to find out what was going on, the RPA officer was shot, and his two bodyguards were injured.

[Harper] And what happened then?

[Kayikana] The commander in the area sent more troops to crush the rebels, and the fighting took place between the RPA and the Interahamwe. As the shooting erupted, it is said that the Interahamwe were rushing and running away and on their way, they were killing people, including villagers — that is, the innocent citizens, and of course, the RPA cannot be exempted from that. They also could have shot people, not knowing who was Interahamwe and who was not.

[Harper] The United Nations have said that over 100 people were killed in Gisenyi. Can you confirm that?

[Kayikana] Yes, in fact, close to 200 people.

[Harper] Has the Army said anything about this incident?

[Kayikana] Yes, they said something close to what the United Nations has said, but they said that....[pauses] When I talked to Armed Forces officials, they said their investigations are still going on to find out exactly what is the cause of the fight.

[Harper] Does it look like the Army might have been excessive in its use of force, that it might have let things get rather out of control?

[Kayikana] It seems so, yes. I am also made to understand that this could have been the first battle of an invasion — the impending invasion that the Interahamwe has been trying to stage, and so perhaps, the excessive force was used due to that kind of fear, I mean, thinking that (?whoever is there).... [pauses] because they say that there has been a lot of infiltration in that part of Rwanda.

[Harper] And what is this very violent incident, in which so many people were killed? How is this going to affect the repatriation of refugees from Zaire back into Rwanda?

[Kayikana] Incidentally, it is likely to affect the repatriation of the refugees because the United Nations cannot

— the UNHCR that is — cannot repatriate refugees in circumstances that are not peaceful. [end recording]

So, who exactly was accountable for the civilian killings is still unclear. The exiled Hutu RDR [Rally for the Return of Refugees] movement called us up from Nairobi. Barnaby Philips asked spokesman Chris Nzabandora if they accepted that Hutu militias were jointly responsible for the massacre.

[Begin recording] [Nzabandora] No, I want to refute it very categorically. This is the work entirely of the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] Army.

[Philips] Well, isn't what the Rwandan Government is saying that some Interahamwe militias crossed over some 30 km into Rwanda, and then all sorts of fighting followed as a result?

[Nzabandora] No, that is just a cover-up, and it is not the first time. Even the killing that took place in Kibeho in April last year, they were trying to find excuse. What happened was deliberate, and I am stressing it, it was deliberate crime.

[Philips] But surely, you are not denying that some Hutu militias had gone into Rwanda and then fighting resulted?

[Nzabandora] I am denying it. I am saying that was a cover-up.

[Philips] But according to you, I mean, why on earth would the RPF have just gone and killed all these civilians without any provocation?

[Nzabandora] No, but it is not the first time. There is an ethnic cleansing going on. We have been denouncing this. The international community does not want to believe us, but there is an ethnic cleansing is going on in Rwanda.

[Philips] Are you surprised that people don't believe you?

[Nzabandora] No, it doesn't. It doesn't, because you know, this government, the RPF Government has got a very strong lobby outside, so I am not surprised. [end recording]

UNAMIR Spokesman on Massacre

LD1309201395 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Zaire today closed its border with Rwanda after the massacre of more than 100 people in the Gisenyi region, near the Zairean border, on Monday [11 September] night.

The precise circumstances of the slaughter are not yet known. The latest toll this evening is 110 dead and 16

wounded. The mayor of Kanama village is among the dead.

Unamir, the UN Assistance Mission [in Rwanda], is continuing its inquiry into the slaughter. Ben Hamadi Zouahia, its spokesman, has just assessed the situation. He spoke to Muriel Pomponne:

[Begin recording] [Zouahia] All we know and all we can say for sure is that, before the slaughter, an ambush was set up by elements which had probably infiltrated, against a car belonging to the Rwandan army, the Rwandan Patriotic Army. The officer commanding the squad was killed instantly in this ambush, and three of his companions were seriously wounded.

[Pomponne] According to you, was there a massive infiltration of [Hutu] militias in that zone?

[Zouahia] I think this is one of the things the commission of inquiry will have to find out, but we do not have any information indicating that there was infiltration on a large scale or on a significant scale. We think that the people who were shot dead were killed by people who, obviously, had firearms, and may have worn uniforms as well. As for those who were attacked with machetes, who were wounded by machetes, we have no idea. [end recording]

Vice President Visits Gisenyi

EA1309212595 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800 GMT 13 Sep 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] According to information which has just reached us tonight, the number of people who died in Gisenyi during clashes between the security forces and criminals is about 100. [passage omitted] The commander of the [military] region today told our colleague Louise Kayibanda, who has been to the area concerned, that it was during the clashes that innocent residents were hit by deadly bullets.

The vice president and defense minister, Major General Paul Kagame, visited the site this morning. In his message to the people of the region, Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame said it is probable that some soldiers overreacted during the incident. He said that investigations are already under way and that anyone found guilty of a crime will have to account for his actions.

He also called on the inhabitants to cooperate with both military and civilian authorities and to denounce militiamen who have infiltrated the territory. It is worth noting that a large number of weapons and ammunition were seized as early as this morning in the region.

Two Former Soldiers Arrested

*EA1309224595 Kigali Radio Rwanda in English
1915 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] More than 100 people were killed on Monday [11 September] in Commune Kanama of Gisenyi. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, a lot of arms have been discovered in the area where the incident occurred. The weapons include 20 grenades, two land mines, 10 machine-guns, two swords, 40 antitank missiles, and two sacks full of military uniforms. So far, investigations are going on and eight people, including two former government soldiers, have been arrested in connection with the attack.

Zaire

Government Closes Rwandan Border; Curfew in Goma

*AB1309192895 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The 11 September massacre of over 100 persons at Gisenyi in northwestern Rwanda was the straw that broke the camel's back. At any rate,

the Zairian Government has not tolerated it. It has just closed its border with Rwanda and has also suspended until further notice an operation launched together with the UNHCR on 11 September to repatriate Rwandan refugees. Finally, the Zairian Government has imposed a curfew in the Goma area, where over 500,000 Rwandans have sought refuge. The curfew runs from 1900 to 0500.

Minister Confirms Closure

*AB1309193895 Paris AFP in French
1819 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Kinshasa, 13 Sep (AFP) — Gustave Mulumba Mbangula, the Zairian deputy prime minister and minister of interior, today confirmed to AFP the "temporary" closure of Zaire's borders with Rwanda at the entry points. "We have to check on the aggravated situation brought about by the terrorism that is dangerously developing these past days at the border with Rwanda," Mr. Mulumba said. He denied news reports, however, that Zaire has indefinitely suspended an operation launched by the UNHCR for the repatriation of Rwandan refugees. "On the contrary, we have taken measures for the departure of the refugees. That is why the border remains open for exit from Zaire," he added.

German Chancellor Views Federalism, Trade
MB1309142495 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1406 GMT 13 Sep 95

[By Paisley Dodds]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Sept 13 SAPA — German Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Wednesday [13 September] said he was no school teacher, but would offer South Africa tips on the federalism debate, environmental clean-up programmes and party politics. Kohl wrapped up his visit to Gauteng when he gave a speech to about 80 people at a Sandton hotel.

"I don't have any intention to interfere in internal conflicts," Kohl said, adding that in his talks with Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi the need for peaceful solutions had been stressed.

Using Italy as an example of a country which had gradually pushed away from a strong central government system, Kohl said he thought "tribal conflicts" could best be resolved through federalism. He also stressed a need for regional co-operation in such policy decisions as environmental clean-up plans.

In Germany polluters paid penalties..."I think the same should be applied to this country. Perhaps we could nudge our partners not to take the same (environmental) detours as other countries."

Kohl's six-day visit to South Africa was aimed at improving trade relations between Germany and South Africa. An agreement between the two governments was signed on Monday to ease investment regulations between the two countries.

Germany is South Africa's second largest investment contributor, and in 1995 provided R487 million [rands] in economic and development aid.

"Co-operation between the European Union and the South African Development Community [SADC] should be brought to life; flesh should be put on the bones," Kohl said. He said if the EU and SADC worked together, smaller African countries might benefit.

Kohl added that existing German investment in South Africa had spawned other investment and run-off development benefits — which courted political stability.

On Wednesday morning Kohl toured a BMW plant in Rosslyn, north of Pretoria, that employs more than 25,000 people and plans to boost its investment in South Africa by R500 million by 1998.

"It was interesting to note that a large extent of BMW production...is dependent on other small businesses."

Training South African workers and keeping them in the country was good for the country as opposed to the loss of skilled workers.

Kohl was accompanied by a 90-member business delegation and was scheduled to leave South Africa for Namibia on Thursday.

Paper Says Kohl Ill at Ease During Visit

AU1309131395 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 13 Sep 95 p 3

[Report by Hans Brandt: "'Brother' Kohl, Always Overshadowed by Mandela"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Johannesburg — Anyone who stands beside Nelson Mandela stands in his shadow, even if, like Helmut Kohl, he is one head taller and a few centimeters broader than South Africa's president. Perhaps this is the reason for the chancellor's sour face during his meeting with Mandela in his official residence "Tuynhuys" in Cape Town on Monday [11 September]. The president and the chancellor together enter the blue reception hall for the ceremony of signing three state treaties. As usual, Mandela walks toward the gathered state secretaries, ambassadors, and journalists casually and with a friendly smile, shakes hands with one or the other, and calls out the "how are you?" that has become his trademark. Llindiwe Mabuza, South Africa's ambassador to Bonn, even gets a kiss on the cheek.

The guest stands there, a bit lost. The two have nothing to do anyway — they are just here to give the occasion additional dignity. "So that you see who the bosses are here," the father of the new South Africa grins. Kohl does not react. The interpreter has forgotten to translate Mandela's "small talk." While the responsible ministers sign the treaties and exchange green folders, the German impatiently shuffles his feet and looks peevishly into the camera, tightening his lips.

A bit later, after the official government talks, the poorly matched couple face the press on the stairway behind the residence. It is cloudy and foggy. Nevertheless, pupils and tourists are crowded at the cast-iron gate, which is 50 meters away and leads to Cape Town's city park, to steal a few looks at the white colonial building and its famous black inhabitant.

Mandela speaks of a new stage in relations between South Africa and Germany, of the importance of the economic ties, and thanks the Germans for the offer to help with establishing a system for technical training. Kohl, for his part, pays tribute to Mandela's "prudent, superior philosophy" and wishes for an "intensification of economic relations." This is his "express will."

Hardly has the chancellor concluded and while the journalists are still waiting for the call to ask questions, Mandela suddenly pulls his guest by the arm down the stairs. The television cameras are hurriedly pulled off their tripods and the rope that kept the press at a decent distance is removed. The most famous African walks over to the gate to greet the people. Once again the president's spontaneous friendliness breaks through the wooden, eternally unchanging official etiquette.

Helmut Kohl has no other choice, he must follow. But he could just as well have stayed back. At the gate the people are not waiting for the German chancellor but for the South African popular hero. "We are in Cape Town only for one day," the British tourists are calling out enthusiastically. "And there we meet Nelson Mandela." They are a local group of Amnesty International, who are making some kind of pilgrimage to the places where the world's most famous political prisoner suffered. They intend to visit the prison island Robben Island off Cape Town in the afternoon, where the current president was banished as a prisoner of the apartheid regime for almost 20 years. "He was the first prisoner whom we supported after our group was founded," the women say.

In a disorderly colorful group, not separated by any ropes and without microphones, Kohl and Mandela answer a few questions. Then the chancellor is released and can go to his next appointment.

In the afternoon he is faced with the duty of giving a speech in parliament. This speech is "expected with excitement," it is said in the delegation. It was announced as a "key speech" by the German Embassy in South Africa. But once again Helmut Kohl seems to force himself to do his work. He permits himself the only smile when Deputy Parliament President Badhra Ranchoh welcomes him with a few words in German.

The most applause for the big German, the "Big Brother," who, as the Cape Town press hopes, will provide decisive economic stimuli, comes from the visitors' gallery. There Germans who live in South Africa are crowded. The deputies themselves remain restrained, rather polite. One remembers John Major in the same house — he received ovations a year ago. For his speech Major had kept the promise of several million pounds of aid and had carefully apologized for the problematic relations between the two countries.

Kohl does not provide fireworks or any specific announcement. The chancellor mentions the periods of tension between his Government and the African National Congress (ANC), the current government party in South Africa, when Germany refused to support sanctions against South Africa, only in passing: by praising the German companies that worked in South Africa

"also in a difficult time." Instead, the German gives advice and preaches. This is not received well in Africa, where the memories of colonialism and patronage from Europe are very much alive. His grandiloquent admonition to the South Africans: "We must not become prisoners of the past, because then the past would finally have won. As a German, I know what I am talking about. The real meaning of memory is to remain vigilant for the future."

On Tuesday the important guest is in Johannesburg. The highly official part of the visit has been concluded, now it is necessary to cultivate contacts with businessmen and pay tribute to development projects. There Helmut Kohl is almost another person. At the inauguration of the new building of the German-South African Trade Chamber he casually chats with the businessmen and admires the premises: "This is almost a campus."

The chancellor is doubtlessly serious about the "Africa Initiative" of German industry. After all, he has brought along a delegation of about 100 high-ranking business representatives. In talks with the businessmen in the garden of the Chamber building, he urges them to get involved in South Africa. If South Africa does not manage the upswing, then no other African country will manage it, it is said. Speaking to 700 entrepreneurs from both countries, who are invited for lunch, Kohl once again pleads for expanding economic relations.

In the afternoon he goes to Soweto for two hours — Kohl's only official trip to a black area during his visit, his only brief glimpse of the real South Africa. Here the Embassy has organized a "performance show" of German development projects. In the garden of the "Fundu" training center the choir of the German school in Johannesburg — black and white children — sings folk songs. A handful of black workers from the "Builders Training Center" in new work clothes are building a barbecue grill.

In perfect German the black apprentices of the business training program of the German-South African Trade Chamber tell about their successes. However — and this they have written on the blackboard in large letters — the money for them has been cut and they hope for further federal funds. There the guest from Bonn is entangled in a discussion about details. Yes, the German dual training system is the best in the world; even Margaret Thatcher admitted that, Kohl says. This should be also be made known in South Africa. However, whether precisely this project deserves further subsidies is probably not a decision that is made by the chancellor. Nevertheless, it takes a few minutes until he has disentangled himself from the discussion.

A quick walk-about and a brief "cultural presentation: African dancing and singing." There follows a discussion with black South Africans, who were trained in Germany. And then it is enough of Soweto and Africa. In the evening there is the big reception in the hotel, he has to refresh himself and put on his dark suit.

Mandela Says Coloreds To Benefit From RDP

*MB1409091795 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0753 GMT 14 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Uitenhage Sept 14 SAPA — It was not only blacks who benefitted from government efforts to address past inequalities, President Nelson Mandela said in a speech prepared for delivery in Uitenhage on Thursday [14 September].

Coloured people who said reconstruction and development projects were aimed mainly at blacks were maliciously misinterpreting the policy of the African National Congress and the government of national unity, he said.

Mandela was to receive the Freedom of Uitenhage, Eastern Cape, and open the Kamish Road improvement project. The road project and other development projects in the area were evidence that everyone benefitted from the reconstruction and development of the community, including the coloured community, he added.

Modise Says MK, APLA 'No Threat' to Security

*MB1309091695 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 0430 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Defense Minister Joe Modise says organizations formed by dissident MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe — Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] and APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] members pose no threat to South Africa's security and stability.

Replying to a question in Parliament, Mr. Modise said support for these organizations is limited, and there is doubt about their continued existence. However, Mr. Modise added that all information on them is referred to the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee for further action.

Meyer Not Opposed to International Mediation

*MB1309171195 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1641 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Sept 13 SAPA — At no stage had Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer suggested to foreign journalists that he had been opposed to international mediation, he had told him on

Wednesday, National Party [NP] KwaZulu/Natal leader Danie Schutte said on Wednesday [13 September].

Meyer had in fact indicated that at all stages the NP was prepared to honour the agreement of April 19 last year on mediation, Schutte said in a statement.

It followed foreign news agency reports in newspapers on Wednesday that Meyer had told foreign journalists on Tuesday he rejected the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] demand for international mediation as the parties couldn't agree on what would be mediated.

"The NP and its leader, Deputy President FW de Klerk, and I... have consistently emphasised our commitment to honour the undertaking of April 19 1994 to take outstanding issues to international mediation," Schutte said.

Official Says Local Elections 'on Track'

*MB1309182895 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1801 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Sept 13 SAPA — All was on track for local government elections to take place on November 1 in most areas of the country, co-chairman of the special elections task group Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said on Wednesday [13 September].

The official campaign could be said to start on September 22 when candidates' nominations would be completed, he told a media briefing.

A phase had now been passed in which provincial governments had "done their thing" in the 727 local council areas expected to go to the polls on November 1. It was now up to electoral officers and other officials in the local areas to conduct the process.

Dr Slabbert said all problems which could affect the validity of the poll would be probed and it should be noted that there was a different roll for each area.

In areas where polls could not be held on November 1, extensions could be granted. At this stage the whole of KwaZulu/Natal, the Cape Town metropole and some rural areas in the Western Cape would not be going to the polls that day, but 95 Western Cape transitional local councils in such towns as Malmesbury, Piketberg and Stellenbosch would.

Slabbert's co-chairman, Kehla Shubane, said people who were put on the voters' rolls in the supplementary registration period until September 25 would not be able to stand as candidates and these lists would not be available to parties for campaigning purposes.

Deputy Minister of Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Vaili Moosa said this week's passing of

the Constitution Second Amendment Bill and Local Government Transition Act [LGTA] Amendment Bill would enable staggered local government elections to take place.

The LGTA allowed for those not ready to go to the polls on November 1 to apply for exemptions and for the minister to take over the powers and functions in areas which had not voted by March 31 next year.

Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said 17.5 million voters had registered so far, representing 76.22 percent of the electorate.

DP Launches Local Elections Manifesto

*MB1309202395 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1600 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Democratic Party [DP] launches its local elections manifesto at the Carlton Center in Johannesburg tonight. This morning in Cape Town, the DP leadership previewed the manifesto and sounded a warning about the way the elections are being organized.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Conrad Burke] It's an election platform built on three pillars: safety and security; a fair deal for all; and businesslike, efficient government. The Democratic Party says South Africans deserve safe and secure neighborhoods. It proposes a community-operated crime prevention service. It says it stands for a fair deal for everyone paying their fair share and an all-round improvement of services. In Cape Town today, the party leadership sounded a warning. They said they wanted the local elections to be legitimate and they would fight any irregularities in the courts.

[DP leader Tony Leon] There are wholesale irregularities occurring in Johannesburg already just at this stage of nominations, with nominations being extended beyond the day which they were allowed to be received upon, with voters' rolls — whole pages and suburbs seemingly disappearing. We are not going to allow our interests to be compromised, as we did last year in the general election, because the interests in this election are very different.

[Burke] The party announced it was fielding a big number of candidates, given its size. In Soweto alone, it's contesting 100 out of the 130 wards. [end recording]

DP Says ANC Registering Under Age Youths

*MB1309132895 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network
in English 1100 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Democratic Party [DP] says voter's rolls are a mess, and noneligible youths of

16 and 17 years of age have been registered for the coming elections in certain local authorities in Gauteng.

Senior DP MP Douglas Gibson has warned in a news conference in [words indistinct] by the rules, and criticized Gauteng MEC [Member of the Executive Council] for local government, Dan Mofokeng, for extending the nomination period to accommodate the ANC and the IFP. The parties apparently failed to meet the deadline to submit a list of candidates.

Intelligence Monitoring Committee Sworn In

*MB1309104095 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0935 GMT 13 Sep 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Sep 13 SAPA — Members of the new parliamentary committee tasked with monitoring the intelligence services swore an oath of secrecy at Tuynhuys on Wednesday [13 September].

The oath was administered by Acting Judge President of the Cape Justice Hannes Fagan at a ceremony attended by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, senior cabinet ministers, Speaker Frene Ginwala, Deputy Speaker Bhadra Ranchod and Senate President Kobie Coetsee.

The committee would ensure that the country's intelligence services were accountable to citizens through parliament, Chairman Lindiwe Sisulu-Guma said.

Fifteen of the committee's members — drawn from all political parties — were present. The others will take the oath later.

They were appointed by Ginwala and Coetsee "acting with the concurrence of the President" who in turn acted with the agreement of party leaders. Members of the public were free to complain to the committee about any intrusion by the intelligence services which they felt were unfair, Sisulu-Guma said.

"We will be walking a tightrope for quite a while, trying to balance the secrecy of the secret service with the government's commitment to transparency."

Very few countries in the world had ventured this far, with most not even admitting they had an intelligence service, she said. The appointment of inspectors-general — the other structure which would exercise control of the National Intelligence Agency, the South Africa secret service and the intelligence and information services of the police and defence force — had yet to be made by President Nelson Mandela.

The committee would advertise for public nominations for these posts within a week, Sisulu-Guma said.

Nominations would close after a month and "we will hopefully have interviews so that we will have someone who is truly representative of the people".

Mandela would then appoint the inspectors-general at a joint sitting of the National Assembly and senate, hopefully in November, if parliament reconvened. The inspectors-general were vital to the control of the intelligence service as they would have more access to information than the committee and would have "bigger clout than we do", she said.

The committee members are: Dennis Bloem, Sam Motsuenyane, Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, Lionel Green, Lindiwe Sisulu-Guma, Pieter Groenewald, Francoise Jacobsz, Kobus Jordaan, Luwellyn Landers, Clarence Makwetu, Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula, Joe Matthews, Mandisi Mphahlwa; Linda Mtji, Nyambeni Ramaremisa, Jenny Schreiner, Danie Schutte and Mpho Scott.

National Assembly Passes 16 Bills 13 Sep

**MB1409063795 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2301 GMT 13 Sep 95**

[FBIS Transcribed Text] National Assembly Sept 14
SAPA — The National Assembly passed 16 bills on Wednesday [13 September], including the National Education Policy Bill, after a marathon session, which ended early on Thursday morning.

The house started just after 2.15 PM and divided into two extended public committees about [word indistinct] to discuss legislation. The votes for 15 bills started at 11.23 PM and lasted less than 10 minutes. One of the measures passed was the Local Government

Transition Act Amendment Bill, which fixes November 1 as the date for local government elections and provides for staggered elections to take place in areas where problems are being experienced before March 31, 1996.

The objections of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and DP [Democratic Party] to the measure were noted. The Criminal Procedure Second Amendment Bill makes provision for stricter bail conditions, while the Defence Amendment Bill provides for the creation of a defence secretariat.

Objections by the FF and DP were noted in the passing of the National Qualifications Framework Bill, while the objection of the DP was noted in the passing of the Aliens Control Amendment Bill.

Other bills passed were:

- Pan South African Language Board Amendment Bill;
- South African Police Service Bill;
- Defence Special Accounts Amendment Bill;
- Electricity Amendment Bill;
- Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] Amendment Bill;
- Post Office Service Amendment Bill;
- Agriculture Credit Amendment Bill;
- Dumping at Sea Control Amendment Bill;
- Sea Fishery Amendment Bill; and
- Right of Appearance in Courts Bill.

Angola

Finance Minister on Various Economic Issues

MBI209065195 Luanda TPA Television Network
in Portuguese 1930 GMT 10 Sep 95

[Interview with Finance Minister Augusto da Silva Tomas by correspondent Alves Fernandes ii. Luanda on 10 September — live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Fernandes] What assurances can the government give the Angolan people that this 20-step package will relieve the problems accumulated during 20 years of independence?

[Tomas] There are two stages to consider. First, we must carry out an in-depth assessment of the current economic crisis and the crisis facing the country as a whole. Second, we must assess the issues connected with the country's day-to-day administration — that is, the administration of current national issues. The status quo of the past 20 years can only be changed if we fight the causes of the structural crisis that are facing the country. However, we should not confuse this with the practical measures aimed at accomplishing the major undertakings of the government's economic and social program.

[Fernandes] What about the latest measures adopted by the Council of Ministers. The deadlines to implement the 20 measures are surprisingly short. In addition, the Angolan Government has not met other deadlines. Why should we believe the situation will be different this time?

[Tomas] I think this issue has been misinterpreted. The deadlines have been set to implement the steps, not to [word indistinct] the outcome of the program's measures. In other words, the deadlines for the implementation of trade operations, the drafting of legal documents, and finding solutions to specific issues at the practical level are one thing, and the effects of the implementation of these measures are another thing.

[Fernandes] Let us first talk about measures. Action 1 is to establish a line of credit within eight days to acquire consumer goods. Does this mean that the line of credit will be established by 12 September?

[Tomas] I believe the deadline was changed to 18 days. The goodwill of our banks alone is not enough, because we work with foreign partners. It is necessary to take into account the goodwill of the other side, the process of negotiations, and the balance of common interests, as well as other factors. As you know, our financial credibility abroad is not at its best.

[Fernandes] Both you and the president have said a lot about the present crisis, but you have never said

anything about corruption, which is one of the biggest problems facing the Angolan economy.

[Tomas] We believe that our ministry has dealt with financial issues in the most effective manner. I believe it is more important to talk about inflation than the effects of inflation. It is more important to talk about the causes of corruption, because the closest ally of a corrupt person is inflation. Inflation causes this series of anomalous situations in the operation of the state and the function of society. Inflation erodes purchasing power. Inflation makes the national currency lose its value. Inflation is, in a certain way, responsible for the constant changes in price indexes.

[Fernandes] We will talk about the readjusted kwanza later. Now let us focus on inflation. In light of the latest government measures, how are we going to fight inflation?

[Tomas] I will repeat what I said earlier: We should not confuse the measures designed to fight the present economic crisis and the practical measures to revamp the operation of the state apparatus and the national productivity. I believe that the fight against inflation has to do with the current structural crisis, particularly in the field of fiscal adjustment. We are talking about cuts in public expenditure. We are talking about the need to balance the state's internal accounts and the state's financial discipline at all levels. All officials at the central and local levels are discussing ways to eliminate economic and financial [word indistinct] at the microeconomic level. Above all, we are discussing measures to normalize both the domestic and foreign commercial (?sectors).

[Fernandes] I interviewed you after you presented your program to the National Assembly, and you said then exactly what you have just said. But the truth is that less than two days ago it was observed that nothing had been done, nothing had been implemented, and the country has been plunged deeper into crisis.

[Tomas] I do not think it is exactly like this. I believe the government has implemented a number of measures.

[Fernandes] Such as?

[Tomas] The government was able to eliminate some subsidies and restructure the foreign exchange rate and interest rates. General measures were taken to curb public expenditure. These things are being implemented, at least in my sector, within the spheres approved by the National Assembly. Now, it is important to realize that the government is not the Ministry of Finance. The government is [words indistinct] up of all of the ministers, state secretaries, provincial governors, and state offices in the public administration and public

enterprise sectors. All of these offices have specific missions at the local and provincial levels, and everyone must fulfill his duties.

[Fernandes] But we still see a number of state offices running up debts, often without the knowledge of the Finance Ministry and to the detriment of the productive sector. We have reports, and we believe the minister is aware, that the Angolan Armed Forces and the Interior Ministry are also responsible for increasing inflation because of the made purchases on the domestic market without financial coverage. How are you dealing with this situation?

[Tomas] Well, this is a very delicate situation that has resulted in other problems and [word indistinct]. The package approved by the government involves, among other things, respect and scrupulous and strict implementation of the rules of budget management by all state offices, without exception. It also involves the reconciliation of transactions between the Treasury, the National Angolan Fuel Company, and the National Bank of Angola [BNA]. This means that the BNA cannot become involved in state expenditure operations without going through the National Treasury. This is one of the essential conditions of the government's program, which has unfortunately has not been implemented.

The rules of budget management are still valid. We must assess the government's activities as a whole [words indistinct] regarding the implementation of what the government has promised to do.

[Fernandes] But there are constant breaches of liquidity in the National Treasury.

[Tomas] That is true, because we cannot spend beyond our capacity.

[Fernandes] But Angola is notorious for spending more than it receives.

[Tomas] Yes, there are internal regulations with regard to the (?utilization) of domestic and foreign finance. It is important to maintain financial discipline at all levels so that everyone respects the limits established in the General State Budget and in the government's program with regar? to the public deficit [words indistinct].

[Fernandes] Will they be respected?

[Tomas] I can answer that question easily. As I said before, I am only a part of the government.

[Fernandes] But you are the coordinator of the Angolan Government's economic program.

[Tomas] Yes, but I am not the head of government.

[Fernandes] Let us examine the existing lines of credit. The 20-step package issued on 4 September refers to

two specific credit lines: one from Spain, and the other from Brazil. What is the amount of these lines of credit, and how will they be used?

[Tomas] First of all, the Spanish line of credit (?renegotiated) recently showed a balance of about \$170 million — combining the short-, medium-, and long-term lines of credit. Evidently, its [word indistinct] conformed with the priorities defined in the government's economic and social program and the investments in education and health and in some cities that were directly affected by war, as well as in the city of Ndjiva, Cunene Province.

[Fernandes] This is with regard to the Spanish line of credit?

[Tomas] Yes. About \$35 million were also made available to support domestic production [words indistinct] for Angolan businessmen and other actions designed to supply food, medicine, and medical equipment.

[Fernandes] And what about the Brazilian line of credit?

[Tomas] There is a balance of about \$38 million. The use of this amount will be determined by the Council of Ministers' Standing Commission. About \$10 million will be used for priority programs in industry and agriculture.

[Fernandes] A total of \$10 million for industry and agriculture?

[Tomas] Five million dollars for industry and five million dollars for agriculture.

[Fernandes] On several occasions, you have referred to credit for production. Angolan entrepreneurs, particularly in production sector, do not have credit institutions with which they can establish links and on which they can depend. How do you view this issue, and how will it be regulated?

[Tomas] A program is currently under way [words indistinct] for commercial banks and for the establishment of a structure to provide credit and promote production, particularly agriculture, fisheries, and livestock, as well as [words indistinct] light food industry. Work is currently under way to encourage and promote small and medium production enterprises. This involves the definition of mechanisms involving credit, the interest rate to be applied, and repayment periods, taking into account the pre?ent situation facing the Angolan entrepreneurs. We expect it to conclude in September.

[Fernandes] But the truth is that banks never have money. Illegal foreign exchange dealers are on the increase. [Words indistinct] the policy measures approved so far have not been able to fight this reality. What assurances can the government provide that things will

be different now, with the framework of the 1995-96 economic and social program and the urgent steps now under way?

[Tomas] I believe that the [words indistinct] of the government program, since the program was approved by the National Assembly about four months ago [words indistinct]. [passage indistinct].

[Fernandes] Solidarity, financial discipline, order, and the reduction of state expenditure cannot be observed at the present moment.

[Tomas] That is right.

[Fernandes] What assurances did you obtain from the president and the prime minister at the most recent meeting, which appeared to the public to be another attempt to change the status quo?

[Tomas] I believe that there is a (?will) to change the [words indistinct]. The government is there to serve the people, to serve [words indistinct]. It is important that each government member — it is important that in these actions that will be carried out over a short period, there is coordination and broader [words indistinct]. The government will continue to work with [words indistinct], trade unions, [words indistinct] so that it will be possible to balance interests during this process of presenting and exchanging views and [words indistinct]. This is the only way we will be able to [words indistinct].

[Fernandes] One matter of concern is the effective control of state resources — for example, diamonds. There is a wild hunt for diamonds. In addition, we note a certain inability on the part of the Angola National Diamond Enterprise to resolve this issue. How is this situation going to be resolved, when illegal diamond exploration is no longer carried out just by individuals, but by powerful groups? We know that diamonds are one of the major resources for generating wealth in this country.

[Tomas] You are aware that the government has approved a program that has not yet been fully implemented. This program will lead to the stabilization of the diamond sector. We believe that the (?guidelines) contained in this program, including the operation of companies, mechanisms of exploration and protection of diamond-producing areas, and the [words indistinct] of different economic operators, and the solution of fiscal [words indistinct] as well as the new foreign exchange, fiscal, and customs regulations, will correct a series of problems [words indistinct]. We must not believe, however, that we can correct problems that have existed for 20 years in one day. It will take time.

[Fernandes] It will take time, but the truth is that, in terms of imports, for example, most basic products are imported by foreigners. On one hand, we have the Roque Santeiro [parallel market], the biggest wholesale market in the country. On the other hand, we have foreigners leading commercial activity. What do you think about this? At what point does this situation become detrimental to the Angolan economy, and how do you change it?

[Tomas] Well, it is necessary, (?as it is contained) in the government program, to restructure the commercial sector. It is necessary to define the rules that govern domestic commercial production and foreign commercial activity in the country. There is a need to enforce rules on the control and inspection of goods when entering and leaving the country. There is a need to enforce the rules on the effective exercise of commercial activity — who can and who cannot become a trader. The rules are defined by the law, and we must enforce them. It is equally necessary to define and enforce rules on the sale of basic commodities, especially with regard to profit margins. It is necessary to broaden the commercial network [words indistinct] so that Angolan entrepreneurs in the commercial field can [words indistinct] to answer the existing demand. The problem cannot only be fought with police or with administrative measures. We must introduce measures that will enforce economic organization in the commercial field. Only through the combined action of the state and the market will it be possible to reduce prices.

[Fernandes] Do you believe what you are saying, in terms of the practical implementation of all these economic theories, which are universally recognized but which in Angola — for whatever reasons — have never produced results? Do you believe in what you are saying?

[Tomas] We live in an unusual country, from an economic and financial viewpoint. If we do not believe it is possible to normalize the operation of institutions in our country and our country's economy, who will? As long as we are in this ministry, our objective will be to make our modest contribution. I repeat, however, we must all be involved in this struggle, without exception. We must all move in the same direction, with equal determination, honesty, and sincerity. Otherwise, there is nothing we can achieve.

[Fernandes] In the last part of our interview, let us discuss the credibility of the Angolan Government. Angola is viewed as a bad debtor, a big debtor, and an embezzler. We cannot have the debt rescheduled. We cannot negotiate with the Paris Club. As you are obviously aware, the donors' conference will be held

in Brussels soon. Angola will present a rehabilitation program designed to contain the existing crisis. There are people who say that, due to the present situation, many donors are already reconsidering their stands or even withdrawing from this group. What is your opinion?

[Tomas] I believe the observations are just and fair. Everyone is free to present his views on the situation facing Angola and its capacity to free itself from foreign dependence. All the same, I think that nothing is lost. Nothing is lost, and this was demonstrated by the speech by the president on the actions that must be carried out to change the negative economic and social trends. We must take into account that what was said and approved by the government must be implemented and not just remain in paper. [Words indistinct] operation of some parts of the state apparatus at the central and local levels, thus playing their true role in the country's political, economic, and financial sectors. If this is done, I believe that we can soon fulfill our objectives. I was saying there is a need for patience and time. It is necessary to move forward....

[Fernandes, interrupting] There are limits to patience. The state, the government institutions, are the biggest debtors in the domestic market.

[Tomas] That is why I think we need to change the situation. If there is the will to change the situation, I believe this [words indistinct].

[Fernandes] There are provisions for salary increases in all of the government's programs. On the other hand, the cost of living is skyrocketing. How do you view the increase in prices and salaries and their effects on purchasing power?

[Tomas] We have said that general policies cannot be examined in an isolated manner. They can be examined within the framework of the evolution of the present political situation in the country. I repeat that our crisis is fundamentally structural and essentially depends on political decisions. If we view the issue in this manner, we can understand that, as long as we do not vigorously tackle inflation in the country, our salaries will never rise to the real level. We can continue to increase salaries, but if we do not fight inflation at its roots, the cyclical [words indistinct] of the Angolan economy will repeat themselves.

[Fernandes] Judging from your words, Minister Tomas, we have the impression that there is no institutional solidarity at all. You are an economist and the Angolan head of state has entrusted you with leading the government's economic team. You have talked about things that are universally believed to help solve problems, but

our problems never seem to get resolved. You told me precisely the same things you are telling me now in an interview you granted me at the time you presented your plans to the National Assembly. What is happening at government level? Is there no solidarity? Some spend more but fail to inform the finance minister. The finance minister does not accomplish his duties. What is actually happening here? The people need to know what is going on.

[Tomas] Actually, what is happening is that we have to abide by the program we approved. The program defines clear budget management rules. Financial management must have rules and everybody — and the budget managers above all — must comply with instructions. Economics is a science with its own set of rules and they have to be observed. It is not from reading a newspaper or a book that I will suddenly move to change what has been set down. We have ceilings we have to respect. We have balances to comply with. Logically, if there is parallel behavior that clash with established rules...

[Fernandes, interrupting] That parallel behavior has surfaced here and there, has it not?

[Tomas] It happened last year and its effects are still felt today. In addition, as we said earlier there are other factors that must be observed. They have to do with the fatherland, state, and nation concepts. Above all, they have to do with issues pertaining to economic behavior standards in this country.

[Fernandes] There are people who feel that nowhere in the world have individuals picked up so many commissions [comissoes] — irrespective of how many posts they occupy — as has happened in this country. Have you also considered this point, Minister Tomas?

[Tomas] I would say those are things beyond me. They have to do with bilateral contacts among people and groups. Be that as it may, we believe these issues must be dealt with in-depth. As I pointed out earlier, the thing to keep in mind in all of this is that inflation is corruption's greatest ally. When we fight inflation in earnest, when political (?prices) have been done away with, when we restore the national currency to its real worth, when we observe expansion limits and repayment deadlines, and when we stop transferring nonexistent state-to-state funds that can only aggravate internal and external indebtedness as well as force us to issue more national currency, it follows that we will be in the position to improve matters.

[Fernandes] And when will that happen, Minister Tomas? When will it happen?

[Tomas] Whenever (?the people) want it to happen.

[Fernandes] Minister Tomas: We have to wind up this interview now. As you know, time is top boss on television. I would just like to ask one final question: Angola has had four finance ministers in slightly more than two years and this does not include the planning minister who used to be in charge of Angola's economic affairs until you took over the finance portfolio. How do you feel about that state of affairs?

[Tomas] Perhaps I am not in the best of positions to answer that question.

[Fernandes] Minister Tomas: Thank you very much for coming in to the studio to give us this interview. As for you, dear listeners, this was the interview we managed to have with Finance Minister Dr. Augusto da Silva Tomas.

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